

Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Nakasone Considers Attending Western Summit *OW200417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 20 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has proposed urgent summit talks with Japan and other major western bloc countries to discuss U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations, government sources said Thursday.

The sources said Reagan proposed holding the summit of western bloc nations in New York or Washington D.C. on the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly in late September.

The summit is expected to be held probably after September 20, the sources said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters at his official residence in Tokyo that he has received no such an official proposal and he cannot say at present whether he will attend such a summit.

Western bloc leaders would meet to exchange views on U.S.-Soviet talks on the abolition of intermediate nuclear forces (INF) following a U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting to be held in Washington September 15-17, according to the government sources.

The summit is also designed to confirm the unity of the western bloc prior to a U.S.-Soviet summit expected to be held in October at the earliest, the sources said.

The sources said Nakasone is expected to make his decision to attend the summit if Diet business concerning key bills on tax reform proceeds smoothly.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said, however, Nakasone currently has no plan to visit the United States to attend the urgent summit.

Gotoda also added Nakasone has yet to receive an invitation officially or unofficially from Reagan to visit the U.S.

MITI Official To Visit U.S. for Trade Talks *OW200253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 20 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO — The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will send a top official to Washington early next week for talks with senior U.S. Government officials in a bid to defuse mounting trade friction with that country, ministry officials said Thursday.

Shigeo Muraoka, director general of the MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau, will visit the U.S. before he attends biannual Japan-U.S. trade talks in Hawaii August 31-September 1, the officials said.

He is expected to seek U.S. cooperation in preventing the congressional passage of a protectionist U.S. omnibus trade bill which contains a controversial provision calling for punitive measures against Toshiba Corp.

There is mounting criticism in the U.S. Congress against the giant Japanese electronic maker over its subsidiary's illegal sales of sophisticated milling equipment for production of submarine propellers to the Soviet Union.

The Congress convenes on September 8 after its summer recess and its main focus is expected to be the unification of similar trade bills passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

At the Hawaii meeting, Japanese and U.S. trade officials are also expected to discuss problems concerning the dispute over semiconductor trade and U.S. demands for Japan's liberalization of its farm imports.

North Korea

Daily Comments on Chon Tu-hwan Speech *SK190855 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 15 Aug 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 16 August commentary: "Shameless Jargon of Colonial Puppet"]

[Text] Holding a government-patronized event called Liberation Day anniversary ceremony and the opening of the Independence Hall in Chonwon, South Chungchong Province, on the morning of 15 August, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan made a congratulatory address.

The pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge, who sold the entire interests of the nation and the people to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, held a ceremony marking Liberation Day anniversary and the opening of the Independence Hall. This is an intolerable mockery of, and insult against, the country and against the patriots who gave their lives in the fight for the nation's independence and sovereignty.

It is clear to everyone that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, denounced and cursed by the people at home and abroad for its crimes committed against history and the nation, held a burlesque on the pretext of marking the independence to escape internal and external isolation by deceiving public opinion and legalizing its pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacheries.

In his congratulatory address, the puppet traitor babbled about the nation's authority, sovereignty, independence, democracy, and so forth, as if South Korea had been liberated from national oppression and a democratic government had been set up. The mean colonial stooge who maintains his life under the support of the U.S. imperialist masters, taking as his creed the flunkeyism of worshipping and depending on the United States, made such a shameless jargon. This is indeed a laughable remark.

South Korea is a complete U.S. colony under U.S. military occupation, political domination, and economic subjugation. Furthermore, South Korea has been reduced to an active stage for the Japanese forces of aggression. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on independence, sovereignty, and democracy are a rigma-role to conceal the fact that South Korea is a colony of the United States and that his group is a traitor and dual colonial stooge surpassing the five traitors of 1905. The puppet, shameless enough, raved as if his seizure of power contributed to consolidating national strength and realizing democratic development. This is indeed preposterous gibberish.

Because of various treacheries, massacring of fellow countrymen, and the policy of division and war perpetrated more viciously by traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the name of the Fifth Republic than by his preceding dictators, the nation's dignity and sovereignty were trampled underfoot more cruelly than ever before.

No matter how desperately the puppet may babble about independence, sovereignty, and democracy, he can never conceal his crimes. In his address, the puppet again made a splittist gibberish about reunification.

If he truly aspires for national reunification, he should force the U.S. imperialist aggressor force to withdraw from South Korea, should eliminate military confrontation, should end the anticommunist confrontation policy, and should refrain from aggravating North-South relations. However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan slandered our sincere efforts for peace and reunification with preposterous sophism and again put forth outdated jargon about resumption of existing dialogue, talks between the highest responsible persons, and so forth.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan also made a remark about peace and reunification. But how can one explain that he is keeping outside forces in the country and, under their aegis, is increasing tensions by inciting anticommunist confrontation and war clamor, working around the clock to perpetrate division by coming out again with badly shattered simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations and cross-recognition, and even playing dirty tricks to abuse the Olympics which should be a sacred sports festival of peace as a political lever for the creation of the two Koreas?

Embarrassed by the great influence of our just reunification proposal and new arms reduction proposal, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is desperately trying to mislead public opinion and quell the the people's growing sentiments for reunification by trumpeting about dialogue and talks. But this is to no avail.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's remark about safeguarding so-called liberal democracy is indeed a shameless utterance. The entire world knows that there is no democracy in South Korea. A foreign reporter who visited South Korea when Syngman Rhee was in power said that seeking democracy in South Korea is like trying to find a

rose in a trash can. Today there remains only the frenzy of the fascist murderers since traitor Chon Tu-hwan received the baton of fascism and implemented the dictatorial rule; and even scanty democracy, if there was any, faded out completely.

Today the South Korean people from all walks of life, including youths and students, are persistently waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and to achieve democracy. The outcries for stability and defense of a liberal democracy which has never existed in South Korea is intended to maintain and strengthen the colonial military fascist system.

The congratulatory speech by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is designed to appease the people's just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and to realize his regaining of power and the extension of dictatorship. However, the people will never be deceived by the puppets' hypocrisy and deception nor will they tolerate the puppets' nation-selling treacheries.

Daily Denounces Chon Labor Dispute Remarks

SK200629 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT
20 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today comments on the "principle" for settling the labour-management dispute in South Korea clamoured about by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on August 18 at a "meeting of cabinet ministers concerned".

The daily in a signed commentary notes that the traitor babbled that day that the labour-management dispute should be "peacefully settled" on "legal" order and it must not be "fostered or aggravated" or "politically used" by outside "seditious forces", and says:

Outwardly the traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled about "compromise" and "settlement" as if he were "concerned" about the position and demands of workers. But his words are barbed.

It is clear to anybody that the matter cannot be settled between the labour and management through "negotiations" in South Korea, a colonial fascist society which is under the domination of the outside forces, and where foreign monopoly and a handful of reactionary rulers and comprador capital in league with them are riding roughshod.

"Peaceful settlement" on "legal" order means forcing the South Korean workers to be obedient to the present fascist constitutional order.

Furthermore, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet betrayed his wicked intention to put down the labour dispute, talking about someone's "infiltration and manipulation".

The struggle of South Korean workers is one for the most basic demands, such as the elementary right to existence and democratic liberties. The workers are demanding the

dissolution of pseudo trade unions, abrogation of evil labour laws, freedom to form trade unions, the three rights of labour and wage hike. The struggle for these demands is being waged by their own judgement. The demands are not unreasonable. There can be no interference or manipulation by someone and there is nothing to be used politically.

Nevertheless, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan described the struggle of South Korean workers as one too excessive and unreasonable and preached the settlement of the matter through "negotiations" on "legal" order. This is aimed to block the labour movement which is gaining momentum with each passing day and dispel his clique's political uneasiness.

Activities of Southern Authorities Denounced

*SK201015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT
20 Aug 87*

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — The South Korean fascist junta was reported to have staged Monday a public hearing at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court at which they sentenced inhabitant Kwon Chung-hui to one year in prison for punishing the assassin of Kim Ku.

Angered to learn that An Tu-hui, the assassin of Kim Ku, is still alive and strutting about under the protection of the puppet authorities, Kwon Chung-hui struck his head with a square stick till the latter fell down, when he made an ugly appearance in Mapo District, Seoul, towards the end of March last. Kwon expressed his will to make an appeal against the court ruling, asserting the justice of his punishment of the criminal. In the meantime, policemen assaulted that day reporter Sin Chong-ho from *Hanguk Ilbo* and confiscated his camera when he was covering the demonstration of workers of the Seoul subway company that followed a rally to form a trade union. These outrages tell how desperate the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique has become in its efforts to prevent the righteous struggle of the workers for vital rights and democratic liberties from being known to the public.

O Chin-u, Others Attend Pak Yong-sun Funeral

*SK200529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT
20 Aug 87*

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — Party and government cadres on August 19 called at the bier of the late Comrade Pak Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and curator of the Korean Revolution Museum, and expressed deep condolences on his death. Present there were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san and Hong Song-nam, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang

and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yun Ki-pok, first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee; Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading officials of the party and power bodies, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, central organs and public organisations, officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working people of Pyongyang.

Laid there were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, public organisations, the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs of Pyongyang and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. Members of the funeral committee and the bereaved family of the deceased were standing by the bier.

Guards of honour were also standing there.

South Korea

Exports Increase Despite Labor Unrest

*SK200813 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT
20 Aug 87*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) — Amid labor disputes which have gripped the nation's economy over the past four weeks, Korea's exports in the first 18 days of August increased by 27 percent to 1,504 million U.S. dollars from the same period of last year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday.

But the 27 percent growth rate indicates a sharp drop in terms of year-to-year, monthly comparative growth rates for the past three months, apparently affected by mounting labor disturbances during the cited period.

The monthly growth rates in the previous three months of this year stood at 50.3 percent in May, 54.9 percent in June and 48.9 percent in July.

The ministry also estimated damage to exports caused by the labor unrest at 186 million dollars in the first 18 days of this month.

A 36.1 percent growth rate in Korean companies' receipt of letters of credit totaling 1,280 million dollars worth during the cited period was also far below that of the past three months. The growth rates were 49.2 percent in May, 37.2 percent in June and 45.5 percent in July, according to the ministry.

As of Wednesday, strikes have erupted at 294 work places in August and 154 of them have been resolved.

The prolonged labor disputes, it is feared, will deal a serious blow to Korea's exports in the second half of this year as the disputes are more likely to cause foreign buyers to shift import sources to other countries due to such factors as the failure of Korean firms to meet contractual obligations including delayed delivery of products, the ministry said.

Police Investigate Outside Forces in Labor Disputes
SK200031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] National police chief Kwon Pok-kyong warned yesterday the police would not tolerate any acts of destruction or seizure of public facilities outside work places as a means of labor protests.

The chief, however, said the police would not meddle in labor disputes as long as the strife is carried out inside the work sites.

The announcement came amid the ongoing labor strikes.

For this end, the police and the prosecution authorities yesterday established a unified team composed of prosecutors and policemen. The team for the first time arrested eight workers who staged violent demonstrations, commandeering vehicles.

The police chief also said the police are investigating "extraneous forces" suspected to have wirepulled the labor feuds across the country. The investigation is based on the facts that dissident-turned-employees were discovered in many companies manipulating labor strikes.

According to a ranking policeman, police estimate the number of "suspicious workers" at about 100, mostly former activist students. Police authorities said they have joined in protest rallies with workers, distributed leaflets unilaterally criticizing the management and participated in street demonstrations.

On the other hand, of the eight arrested yesterday in connection with staging violent protests, seizing vehicles and agitating labor protests, Kim Song-hoe, 22, is charged with infiltrating Goldstar Co. in Pyongtaek and instigating the workers by distributing leaflets reading "You can get as much as you protest."

The remaining seven are accused of staging violent protests aboard vehicles in downtown Taejon, the capital of Chungchong-namdo province.

The police have also arrested employee Yi Yong-suk, 25, a female dropout from a university, who has been employed in a factory in Anyang, south of Seoul, on charges of falsifying public documents in the course of being employed in the factory.

The police, meanwhile, plan to reveal the outcome of the investigation of "outside elements" that fanned the labor unrest, within the week.

The police said railway lines have been seized 17 times and road 40 times by protesting workers since they began striking in late July.

Extension Possible for Revision Talks
SK192355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The 10th session of high-level constitutional amendment talks was put off yesterday until today at the request of the Democratic Justice Party which said it needs time to "adjust its position on some sensitive matters."

The postponement means that the ruling party and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party will either extend the deadline, originally set for today, probably to the end of this month or refer all the unsettled issues to direct negotiations by the party heads.

The delegates were to discuss the five-year residence requirement for presidential candidates, president's right to dissolve the National Assembly and protection of civil rights.

A senior DJP official said, "It is obviously impossible for the talks to produce an unified draft within the deadline. It has to be extended."

"Another idea is for our president No Tae-u and Mr. Kim Yong-sam of the RDP to settle all the pending issues in a meeting in a dramatic accord. That would further help build up their image." He added, "The matter will be decided on through discussion with the RDP."

The eight negotiators, four each from the two main parties, have agreed on 64 issues during the talk, launched on July 31, leaving 46 items undecided.

The remaining questions are more sticky to solve as most of them are related to core interests of the parties.

They include the RDP's strong calls for the lowering of the minimum suffrage age, installation of a vice president, a four-year presidential tenure with reelection allowable just once, and repeal of a five-year residence obligation for a presidential candidate.

The lowering of the voting age by two years will affect the franchise of about 1.8 million young electorate, regarded as more favorable to the hard-line opposition party.

The ruling party appear to interpret the four-year presidential tenure and vice presidency as an RDP scheme to give its two formidable leaders alternating chances to run for presidency.

Its key officials including No unofficially suggested that the five-year residence requirement would not disqualify Kim Tae-chung, who had spent two years in the United States for medical treatment until December, 1985.

Both sides maintained that they would not care for "trifle matters," once they have agreed on the "grand principle" of a direct presidential election, but no party is expected to concede easily.

DJP secretary general Chong Sok-mo said, "The negotiators will meet again this afternoon to tackle the issues after deliberating with their party leaders. If they fail to bring forth a compromised draft, we will arrange a No-Kim talk."

No-Kim Meeting To Discuss Pending Issues
SK200701 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT
20 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) — Leaders of Korea's ruling party and main opposition party are expected to meet at the end of this month to settle pending political issues en bloc.

Included among the issues will be some sensitive matters concerning constitutional revision left unresolved by a special eight-member bipartisan panel, a political timetable for the presidential election and the additional release of political detainees.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party President No Tae-u Thursday told a meeting of leading party members that bipartisan negotiations over constitutional revision should be concluded before the end of this month.

No said that he would like to have a meeting with the president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, Kim Yong-sam, before and after the termination of the two-way political negotiations, perhaps at the end of this month.

No directed the party's four delegates to the bipartisan panel to redouble their efforts to narrow to the maximum possible extent differences in the negotiations over constitutional revision in order to ensure the success of the proposed No-Kim talks.

Four leading members from each party have been meeting almost every day since July 31 to establish a new basic law. But they have failed to iron out their differences on some sensitive matters, including a five-year residency requirement for presidential candidates, the voting age and the president's right to dissolve the National Assembly.

Ruling party spokesman Yi Min-sop said after the DJP meeting that the proposed No-Kim talks can take up not only constitutional matters but also the timing of the presidential election, the additional release of political detainees demanded by the opposition party and other issues.

The ruling party Thursday had another meeting with the government and decided to propose to the opposition party that the deadline for the bipartisan constitutional negotiations be extended from the original deadline of August 20 to August 30.

The ruling party also clarified that it would grant no further concessions in the constitutional negotiations over the voting age, a presidential running-mate system and other matters.

Meanwhile, the opposition party welcomed the proposed No-Kim talks, saying sooner is better.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-chung said his party hopes that a wide range of political issues, including constitutional matters and human rights issues, can be taken up in the No-Kim talks.

It would be better to hold the talks earlier than the end of August, the spokesman said.

Daily Examines Trend of Student Movement
SK191105 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean
18 Aug 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Heretical Line on the Road to Democratization"]

[Text] An indication of how the student movement will be carried out during the second semester has begun to be seen at the rally marking the anniversary of the 15 August national liberation held last weekend under the auspices of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution.

That day, students hung out posters and streamers that read "Let us oppose constitutional revision and form an interim revolutionary government and a constituent national assembly" and "Down with the military dictatorship." They staged a demonstration, holding aloft large placards reading "Repeal the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

At a glance, the slogans are familiar. The seriousness of the incident, however, is that such slogans are still shouted when the ruling and opposition parties are making progress in constitutional negotiations, and that the incident was a portentous move amid the ill-boding air of the campus movement.

As for the destination of the student movement and the trend of their consciousness, even foreign newspapers have already reported many times. *The Asian Wall Street Journal*, published in Hong Kong, has reported that the South Korean students in the movement circles, stimulated by the 29 June declaration, are making preparations for their next-stage action.

Meanwhile, *The New York Times* has even quoted some moderates in the student movement circles as saying "Whether or not the North Korean system is good or bad we cannot tell. We are convinced that North Korea desires peace as much as we do. We do not think that North Korea will attack us first." The paper has also reported that some of the students are fascinated by Marxism-Leninism and are making preparations to overthrow the current government.

These reports carried by the foreign newspapers — which are never amicable to the South Korean Government — through face-to-face interviews with students in the movement circles, make our newspaper readers, who in their excitement for democratization have temporarily forgotten the threat of the radical forces, realize their existence and danger again.

Citizens at certain levels know for a fact that radical students will again create disturbances when the second semester begins. Furthermore, even the unfriendly foreign newspapers have warned what will happen. This makes us somewhat uneasy about the seriousness of the matter.

The radical students of the fighting groups, such as Chamintu and Minmintu, and their senior masterminds and supporters view the 29 June declaration as a first-phase victory won through their struggle. Following the 29 June declaration, they have reportedly decided to continue their struggle with the beginning of the second semester in order to make this first-phase victory even more complete. It has been learned that they are presently making all kinds of preparations to this end.

First, they are working to expand the so-called allied mass struggle organization across the nation and exercise hegemony over this organization.

Second, they are working to organize a pan-national student struggle system by rallying the released students and youths in the so-called council of the released students and youths.

Third, through the nation-wide workers struggle, they are seeking to strengthen the workers system and seize hegemony over it.

It has been learned that, through the preparatory work during the vacation, they are going to pressure for the Constitution to reflect maximized freedom of the press, assembly, and association and workers' rights and create turmoil throughout the nation to make the present government step down.

Amid the fever of democratization, ordinary citizens may have temporarily forgotten the existence of the radical forces; but they have been making such preparations.

Through various kinds of leaflets, it has become clear that they have been making such preparations. This notwithstanding, some intellectuals and politicians still tend to underestimate how dangerous they are. The main reason for this is that ordinary citizens and politicians have no knowledge of the two-phased strategy of the radical forces; therefore, they view these forces as liberal democrats, judging by only their slogan for democracy. They do not take their dangerousness seriously. Strictly speaking, today, democracy advocated by the radical forces is the line of mass democracy and socialism. Their mass democracy is an intermediary concept between free

democracy and socialism, and their true democracy can be viewed as something close to socialism. Some of the radical forces advocate such things as free thinking and freedom of the press. They advocate this because they can legitimize their activities by achieving such things, not because they are idealistic liberal democrats.

What will happen to this country if the radical forces create turmoil and carry out strikes when the new semester begins after having finished the preparations according to their goal?

Needless to say, formidable social chaos will be created and democratization will become impossible in the midst of turmoil and the left-leaning trend.

In order to defend free democracy and the people from such a collapse in democratization and the fall of the free democratic system, above all, all people and politicians must fully realize such a danger.

In addition, the major political parties and those who desire to run for the presidency must show the determination of the political circles by concluding a political agreement to defend free democracy.

We can suggest the following three points as the content of the political agreement:

First, no matter who who gains power, the line of anticommunism must be maintained.

Second, the support of the radical forces must not be solicited to win the election.

Third, joint struggle must be waged to defend the line of anticommunism under all circumstances.

At least if a political agreement is concluded with these contents included, the radical forces will come to realize it is impossible to achieve their goal, at least for a while, and then their force of struggle will dwindle.

If such an emergency measure is not taken, we are concerned that, after September, the situation of this country may fall into uncontrollable chaos, regardless of whether the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement in their constitutional negotiations. We urge the DJP or the RDP, or the NKDP or the KNP, to take the initiative in seeking to conclude the political agreement or to adopt a joint declaration. All political parties are urged again and again to respond to this proposal open-mindedly. Only then, we believe, can the democratization work be placed on the right track, rather than plunging it into a muddled vortex.

No Tae-u Answers Students Questions on Kwangju
SK200009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Democratic Justice Party president No Tae-u said that "mutual reconciliation and forgiveness" are needed to heal the trauma of the 1980 Kwangju incident, describing it as "unhappy for the nation."

"I hope the backwash of the incident will be settled by restoring the honor of the protesters and victims," No told some 400 college students Tuesday afternoon.

The students who are being employed by the ruling party under its summer hire program took part in a question and answer session with the party head for two and a half hours;

The general-turned-presidential nominee stressed that he was not directly involved in the military suppression of the massive uprising and said, "I was then commander of the Capital Garrison Command safeguarding the lives and property of Seoul citizens."

Answering a wide spectrum of questions, he analyzed that the current labor disputes stemmed from the discrepancy between what the workers believe is their contribution to Korean economic development and the rewards they have got.

The DJP leader accented that the military serves the people and it is therefore required to be built on "internal democratic systems."

"You may well expect much of me in the democratization of military mechanisms. I operated my units in a democratic way and my men, particularly, followed me with faith."

When asked to disclose the value of his personal property, No declined to answer, saying that the matter has something to do with his campaign strategy.

One student asked him to bare his opinion about the United States.

"It was our blood ally dispatching troops during the Korean War (in 1950-53). It was also a supporter of our economic growth. I think we will achieve a tie of equality with Americans," No replied.

The party president spoke highly of the courage and patriotism of the young generation, saying "I honor your purity, spirit of adventure and justice." "History teaches us that countries which successfully promote the spirit and energy of young people prosper while others that deny their ideals perish."

The ruling party, regarded as less popular among young people that the hard-line opposition, is in dire need of the young electorate's support.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Abu Hassan Omar Waiting for SRV Rejection Report
BK191205 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1155 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 19 (OANA-BERNAMA) — Malaysia will wait for Vietnam to officially state its rejection of ASEAN's proposal for "cocktail party" talks on Kampuchea before deciding on the next next course of action, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Wednesday.

He was commenting on a report from Hanoi Wednesday saying Vietnam had rejected the proposal made at a special meeting in Bangkok on Sunday that an informal meeting, dubbed cocktail party talks, be held among the opposing parties in Kampuchea with Vietnam participating later.

"We will decide what to do only after receiving an official communication on Vietnam's rejection of the proposal," he told the national news agency of Malaysia, *Bernama*.

Abu Hassan declined to comment further.

ASEAN foreign ministers at the Bangkok meeting had also suggested that the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) be used as the basis for the discussions.

CGDK's proposal calls for phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea occupied since 1978, national reconciliation and free elections under UN supervision.

Editorial on ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting
BK191039 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 18 Aug 87 p 8

[Editorial: "One Big Step for the Region"]

[Text] The ASEAN Foreign Ministers' statement on Kampuchea indicates that things may be moving at last. The proposed meeting of the opposing Khmer parties is to be followed by Vietnam's participation. It has been a long, drawn-out process — regrettably if necessarily. Sunday's [16 August] joint communique, full of hope for a positive response, had wrestled with various political sensitivities.

The initial talks are to be informal, to allay inhibitions. And there are to be no preconditions. Then the two stages of talks are to be considered part of a larger whole, not two separate meetings. A sense of continuity is essential if discussion is not to be seen as *ad hoc*. Prince Sihanouk is keen to participate, but as former monarch of Kampuchea rather than President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea — the Khmer Rouge component of the CGDK disapproves of the plan.

The proposal needs a mature approach founded on the welfare of the Kampuchean people. It could also do with more responsible leadership from the major parties. Everyone must now be fully aware of the urgency for peace in that troubled nation; the stakes are high, and the penalty for failure great.

Although much in the proposal remains to be approved formally by all sides, there is undoubted promise in the idea. As a regional grouping whose own interests are not unrelated to the outcome of events in Kampuchea, ASEAN can best continue the pressure on the contending parties to negotiate, while facilitating negotiations. Success here will be one big step for the region, and a giant leap for ASEAN.

Cambodia

VODK Urges Unity Against SRV-USSR Strategy
BK200311 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary for All Peace- and Justice-loving Countries To Join as a United Front To Counter and Eradicate Vietnam's Aggressive and Expansionist Acts in Cambodia for the Sake of Peace, Security, and Stability in Southeast Asia and the World"]

[Text] Various countries in this region and in the international community clearly see that there has been no change in the Vietnamese-Soviet stand regarding the Cambodian problem. They are of the opinion that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are not prepared to end their war of aggression in Cambodia and to hold talks on the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny as desired by the Cambodian people and the whole world community.

This view is totally correct. Vietnam has firmly adhered to its Indochinese federation concept and its aggressive and expansionist strategies against this region. This policy has again been emphasized by the new Vietnamese leaders. In his closing speech at the first session of the Eighth National Assembly held on 22 June, Vo Chi Cong, the new Vietnamese head of state, said that it is necessary to further strengthen the special alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Vo Chi Cong also pledged to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

As for the Soviet Union, it does not plan to stop aiding Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. On the contrary, it continues to assist the Vietnamese in order to maintain its presence at Cam Ranh and Da Nang bases and enable Vietnam to swallow up Cambodia in setting up an Indochinese federation to be used by the Soviet Union as a springboard for its aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. This is proved by the fact that at the beginning of 1987 the Soviet Union announced additional aid of more than \$2 billion each year to Vietnam to enable the latter to

carry on its war of aggression in Cambodia. It was noted in the Soviet-Vietnamese joint communique issued at the end of Nguyen Van Linh's recent visit to Moscow that the Soviet Union needed a strong Vietnam and Vietnam needed a strong Soviet Union.

All of this clearly shows that the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressors do not want to abandon their aggressive and expansionist strategies in Cambodia and in the region. On the contrary, they have firmly joined hands in carrying on expansionist strategies.

This is also proof that Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not want to hold talks to settle the Cambodian problem politically by means of the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny which is their desire as well as that of the world community.

The various proposals that they have made, such as for talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, for talks between the Cambodians, and for talks between one or two parties of the CGDK and the Heng Samrin clique, are just maneuvers aimed at legalizing the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and at undermining the tripartite CGDK and the international front supporting the Cambodian patriotic forces so as to weaken these forces to the point where they can be easily smashed by the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors, thus enabling Vietnam and the Soviet Union to forever occupy Cambodia in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategies.

If Vietnam and the Soviet Union are allowed to realize their aggression in Cambodia, it will be a danger not only to Cambodia but to other countries in the region as well. Other countries and peoples in the region will certainly suffer from aggressive and expansionist acts by Hanoi and Moscow, and peace, security, stability, and the sovereignty of countries in this region will certainly be affected. For this reason, it is necessary for countries in this region as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to strengthen their stand and struggle to counter and smash the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategies in order to safeguard peace and security in the region and their own peace, stability, and sovereignty by jointly exerting more pressure on Vietnam economically, diplomatically, politically, and in all other fields until it agrees to join in the talks with the tripartite CGDK in order to settle the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing all its aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the eight UN resolutions.

The Cambodian people who have suffered seriously from the Vietnamese war of aggression for nearly 9 years now fervently want peace. Cambodia does not want war. However, if the Hanoi authorities refuse to hold talks to settle the Cambodian problem in accordance with the eight UN resolutions and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal, the Cambodian people will have no other

choice but to continue to consolidate their great national union and carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield and in all other spheres until the Hanoi authorities agree to hold talks to settle the Cambodian problem politically through the total withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny within the framework of an independent, unified, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

Philippines

New Photo Evidence in Aquino Killing Revealed *BK191304 Quezon City RPT 9 Television in English* *1030 GMT 19 Aug 87*

[Text] The Sandiganbayan [antigraft court] today received new photographic evidence supporting charges that former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr was murdered by a military man, rather than a communist assassin.

Photographer Alexander Loynas submitted 39 photos he took during an autopsy hours after Aquino was assassinated. One photograph showed an unidentified NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] medical legal officer holding Aquino's head with a probe reaching through an entry wound in the back of the head to the chin. Previous testimonies said pathologists had been unable to get a probe through the wound during the autopsy. [Name indistinct] Gonzalez told the court that the photograph showed that the trajectory of the bullet was downward.

Government Announces New Peace Strategy *HK200611 Hong Kong AFP in* *English0542 GMT20 Aug*

[Text] Manila, Aug 20 (AFP) — The government is prepared to resume negotiations with communist insurgents as part of a new peace strategy stressing countryside development, an official announced here Thursday.

Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, newly-appointed head of a Presidential Peace Commission, said the strategy had four main points:

- Government service to communities affected by insurgency.
- A unified government approach to major issues affecting peace.
- The involvement of civic groups.
- Direct negotiations with insurgents.

Mr. Bengzon said that President Corazon Aquino was to be the "active leader," of the new peace process and that he would be its "scriptwriter," in coordinating efforts of government and civic groups through the peace commission.

He said, "the president provides leadership and guidance," for the peace process but would be unable to do her job unless cabinet members and other officials serve

in the rural hinterlands and in urban slums to implement the peace strategy.

Mr. Bengzon is widely considered as one of the most influential advisers of Mrs. Aquino and is a respected figure even among left-wing activists, who took part in a forum Thursday, where he unveiled the new peace program.

"We will be struck by the fact that our reconstruction is becoming more expensive than our revolution," he said, he referring to the struggle to oust former President Ferdinand Marcos.

The 18-year old, rural-based communist insurgency halted when the National Democratic Front (NDF) forged a 60-day ceasefire with the government last December, for peace negotiations. The negotiations collapsed when the government and the NDF failed to agree on key issues.

Fighting resumed after the ceasefire expired. The military says that the communists military arm, the New People's Army, has shrunk from its peak of 24,500 regulars in 1986, to 23,260 last month.

Alice Villadolid, spokeswoman of the peace commission, told *Agence France-Presse* that the negotiating panels that dealt separately with communist and Moslem rebels last year, are to be directly supervised now by Mr. Bengzon.

Mrs. Villadolid said that a joint panel of officials from the executive branch as well as the newly-convened congress, will work together in "translating into legislation what is necessary for peace."

She added that the government was playing down negotiations in favour of more aggressive development efforts because, "negotiations without a clear perception of good results is counterproductive."

"When it comes to negotiations, the government will be better prepared. It can also have something to expect from the other side," she added.

Observers said that the new approach appeared to be a reaction to the failed peace talks early this year in which government representatives were swamped by demands from the rebels for major reforms in the countryside as a requirement of peace.

MNLF-Reformist Leader To Aid Government
HK200905 Hong Kong AFP in English
0844GMT20 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 20 (AFP) — A top Moslem rebel leader said Thursday that he had returned home from exile to help the Philippine Government and his fellow insurgents arrive at a peaceful settlement to conflict in the south.

Dimas Pundato, former second-in-command to Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari, announced his offer to help publicly after meeting

with a Philippines Government panel negotiating with the MNLF.

Mr. Pundato heads the MNLF-Reformist group, which broke away from the MNLF in 1978 when he was vice chairman. The Moslem separatist uprising in Mindanao and other southern islands broke out in 1972.

Government negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez welcomed Mr. Pundato's offer and said it was "a blessing of God" that could pave the way for the return of other Moslem leaders.

Mr. Misuari is currently based in Jeddah while the leader of another Moslem rebel faction, Hashim Salamat of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), is staying in an undisclosed Islamic country.

Manila suspended negotiations with the MNLF in May after the two sides failed to agree on the scope and other details of granting autonomy to the Moslem minority.

Mr. Pundato said he would explore ways to reconcile Mr. Misuari's refusal to subject the question of Moslem autonomy to a plebiscite and the government's insistence that constitutional processes must be strictly followed.

He said he had consulted government officials, his field commanders and members of the three Moslem factions as well as professionals and civic and religious leaders and "their general feeling and sentiment was for a peaceful solution of the problem."

The MNLF-Reformist group and the MILF had been excluded from previous peace talks between the MNLF and the government. All three groups are currently observing a ceasefire signed last year.

Mr. Pundato claimed to have 7,000 to 10,000 men under arms, but Major General Eduardo Ermita, the deputy armed forces chief, who attended the meeting with the Moro leader, said the military could only confirm 560 armed regulars.

Mr. Pundato said he came home quietly last month in response to an open invitation from the Manila government to all Moslem rebel leaders abroad, and through the efforts of Christian friends who had convinced him to return after nine years of exile in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Malaysia.

Mr. Pundato refused to discuss his differences with Mr. Misuari, who he said had agreed to meet with him before his return to Manila.

"I still believe he is for a peaceful political solution," he said, adding that he himself was not thinking of armed struggle at the moment.

NPA Leader Criticizes Rebel Reform Efforts
HK200325 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] The government's efforts to end the insurgency problem may end in failure due to some snags in its reconciliation efforts. Top NPA Commander Hermano

Quiazon identified some of these snags as the lukewarm support for gainful employment by businessmen and unclear resettlement plans.

[Begin Quiazon recording in Tagalog] With regard to the funding for the rehabilitation of rebel returnees, projects simply cannot succeed if they have no financial backing and if their implementation is not carried out. It all becomes just a big joke and this just lowers the new government's credibility if this is the way those projects are launched. In my view, it is not just the government that can handle the present situation regarding the rebel returnees. I think it also requires the participation of the private sector, particularly those large businessmen who do nothing but condemn those who are in the hills. This is an opportunity for them not to condemn but to help all those who have surrendered. As it is, they treat us as threats. Sometimes the military uses us as — take myself, I was used [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Basilan Police Issued Shoot-to-Kill Order

HK200317 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] In Isabela, Basilan, Southern Command Chief Major General Cesar Tapia has issued shoot-to-kill orders against lawless elements in an effort to curb the rising tide of violence in that province. The order will be enforced starting today by the marines in the area. Third Marine Brigade Commander Colonel Cesar Abella said the order will jibe with today's launching of an aggressive police action in the island province against lawlessness, terrorism and tribal wars. He said marine troops were particularly ordered to shoot those who would resist arrest or who would refuse to surrender unlicensed firearms. Regional Executive Council Chairman Emerita Pogom said the shoot-to-kill orders will not violate the cessation of hostilities' agreement since the rebels who do not commit or are not involved in any untoward incidents will be spared. However Basilan Governor Luis Alanga charged, during the same meeting, that Basilan revolutionary committee rebels are not observing the truce.

P60 Million From Marcos Assets Recieved

HK200307 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] The government yesterday [19 August] received P60 million from the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] for the comprehensive land reform program. A check for the P60 million was received by President Aquino from PCGG Chairman Ramon Diaz. Mr Diaz said the fund is the initial turn-over of PCGG funds for the land reform scheme. The PCGG has promised some 2 billion, 700 million pesos for agrarian reform. Of the P50 billion earmarked by the government for the 10-year land reform program, P20 [figure as heard] billion is expected to come from assets sequestered by the PCGG and the ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses and their cronies. The rest will be monies to come from the sale of government corporations.

Thailand

Sitthi Says PRC Pleased With Stand on Cambodia

BK191449 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held a banquet in honor of Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Diaoyutai State Guest House in Beijing at 1930 yesterday. This morning, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held talks to exchange views on the regional situation and bilateral relations.

Regarding the Cambodian issue, Wu Xueqian is pleased with ASEAN's stand as contained in the press release issued at ASEAN foreign ministers' informal meeting on 16 August 1987. The Chinese Government is sincere in its support for a fast and reasonable political settlement to the Cambodian problem. China holds that withdrawal of Vietnamese troop from Cambodia is an important key to the Cambodian problem, and that Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the suitable person to be the leader with real power leadership in Cambodia when a new government is formed after a political settlement.

The Chinese Government is willing to build a Chinese pavilion at King Rama IX Park in order to participate in Thailand's celebrations of his majesty the king's 60th birthday anniversary.

Concerning trade and investment relations between Thailand and China, both sides agreed to constantly support the expansion of economic and trade relations between the two countries. The Thai foreign minister will hold talks on these matters in detail with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Jiyun on 24 August.

Paper Views Border Dispute With Laos

BK190938 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 18 Aug 87 p 3

[Editorial: "The Situation With Laos Is Not Normal"]

[Text] The reported occupation of a mountain ridge near Ban Romklao in Phitsanulok Province by Lao soldiers could jeopardize the improved Thai-Lao relations that Thai and Lao leaders have continuously tried to strengthen.

It is not the first time that Thailand and Laos have had a dispute over the border in that area because they previously discussed the Ban Romklao issue. Ban Romklao is 3 km inside Thailand and, therefore, any intrusion there can hardly be considered an accident but rather an indication of harassment with a motive of which the Lao Government itself is not aware. [sentence as published]

In any event, the events which occurred were not good for the region at the time when Bangkok was hosting a meeting of the ASEAN ministers on the Cambodian problem. As it turned out, the meeting did not result in anything concrete.

Why did the border incident happen when many countries are trying to create peace and the meeting of the UN General Assembly is approaching? The incident is an indication of the overall situation in the region which will grow chronic if not remedied effectively. And the incident took place while efforts were being undertaken to strengthen Thai-Lao cooperation which would enable Thailand to help alleviate Laos' economic weaknesses by relaxing control on the transit of goods and by increasing economic and technical assistance.

Cooperation and compromise by disregarding differences in economic and political systems are what will help Laos avoid bankruptcy. If Laos continues to act aggressively and foreign domination deprives it of independence, it will lose the opportunity for self development for its own prosperity.

A border dispute must be settled by an explicit and fair agreement and a respect for territorial integrity by the parties to the dispute. Regarding the current dispute, the issue at hand is: What were the conditions in the village prior to its occupation by the Lao soldiers and has there been any progress in solving the problem? The dispute can not be allowed to continue simply because Laos claimed that the mountain ridge belongs to it, and while Thailand insisted that Lao villagers settled in the village arbitrarily although it is 3 km inside the Thai territory.

Ultimatum Given to Laos on Electricity Purchase
BK200041 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) yesterday threatened to stop buying electricity from Laos if it failed to reach a new pricing agreement by the end of this month.

EGAT General Manager Kamthorn Sinthawanon said that EGAT could not continue to purchase the electricity produced by Laos' Nam Ngum Dam if Laos insisted on continuing to sell at the present price.

Saying that the power volume bought from Laos was only three per cent of the national consumption rate, Sqn Ldr Kamthorn said: "EGAT has bought the electricity from Laos on a brotherly basis. We may have to stop purchasing from Laos if a satisfactory price agreement is not reached."

EGAT and the Laotian Electricity Authority started the pricing negotiation in late November last year following a five-year purchase contract signed in October of the same year.

However, both sides have failed to reach any agreement despite several rounds of talk. Laos has requested that the price of electricity supplied to EGAT from Nam Ngum Dam be raised to US\$0.04376 from US\$0.03100 per kilowatt/hour.

EGAT had made a counter proposal that Laos sell the electricity from the dam at a flat rate of US\$0.0300 per kwh.

Under the expired purchase contract, EGAT bought the power from Laos at US\$0.0310 per kwh, with an annual price increase of nine percent.

Vietnam

State Council Chairman Signs Amnesty Decision
BK190949 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 17 Aug 87

["Text" of 17 August decision signed by Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State]

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of National Day, 2 September, and in accordance with a proposal by the Council of Ministers, the SRV Council of State, in pursuance of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution, and on the basis of the results of implementation of the state reeducation and reform policy concerning convicts and people in reeducation camps, hereby decides on the following:

1. To release those prisoners who have served at least two-fifths of their prison terms, or at least 12 years for those sentenced to life imprisonment, and who have satisfactorily reformed themselves. Release is conditional upon the following:

a. The prisoners must have sincerely repented and resolutely reformed themselves to become honest persons;

b. The prisoners must have seriously abided by all detention camp policies and regulations; and

c. The prisoners must have actively engaged in labor and study and have served as an example to stimulate other prisoners to reform themselves and make progress.

2. To reduce the detention terms of those prisoners who have served at least one-sixth of their terms, or at least 5 years for those sentenced to life imprisonment, and who have satisfactorily reformed themselves. Reduction shall be granted on the basis of the conditions stated above.

3. In considering release or reduction of detention terms, the authorities may lessen the required amount of time served for those falling under one of the following categories:

a. The prisoners must have rendered meritorious services while in prison;

b. The prisoners must be war invalids or sick soldiers, or must have rendered meritorious services to the revolution;

c. The prisoners' blood relatives must be dead soldiers, or their families must have rendered meritorious services to the revolution or have recorded outstanding achievements in fighting and production;

d. The prisoners must be old or very ill; and

e. The prisoners must have numerous children or their children must be very young with no one to care for them; the prisoners' parents or anyone needing their support must be very old and have no one else to rely on; and the prisoners' families must face many difficulties in life.

4. To release those in reeducation camps who have done well in reforming themselves. In considering release, attention should be paid to those falling under one of the following categories:

a. Those who have recorded achievements during their stay in the reeducation camps:

b. Those who are old or very ill; and

c. Those who have numerous children or whose children are still very young with nobody to care for them; those with parents or people to care for who are too old and without support; and those whose families face many difficulties in life.

5. The Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court, and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control are responsible for implementing this decision.

NHAN DAN Editorial Views Democracy
BK190815 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 16 Aug 87

[NHAN DAN 17 August editorial: "Democracy Is a Condition for Renovation"]

[Text] Broadening democracy is very important in carrying out the renovation work set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress. Our party has recently designed measures to broaden democracy in party activities and social life. Efforts to collect the views of party cadres and members and the people on documents of party congresses, referendums held to solicit ideas from lower echelons prior to making decisions, and acceleration of criticism and self-criticism and respect for public opinion are acts aimed at satisfactorily developing collective knowledge, motivating the revolutionary character of the masses, and overcoming negative phenomena.

For quite a long time, within various echelons, sectors, and party and administrative organizations, as well as in relation to the masses, we have maintained a seriously undemocratic attitude. Many cadres carried out their tasks improperly, resorting to arbitrariness and usurpation while rejecting the ideas of the masses and differing opinions. This is a perverse manifestation of subjectivism and bureaucratism. It blocks initiative and creativity while encouraging opportunism and flattery, thereby leading to the protecting of those who sided with the officials concerned and persecution of those who stood against them.

At places where an undemocratic atmosphere is prevalent, factionalism and disunity exist. We cannot renovate if we do not resolutely overcome these shortcomings

and effectively carry out socialist democracy. This is because renovation is a task of profound revolutionary significance for all aspects. The Sixth CPV Congress has set forth major principled orientations for this task. To apply the party resolutions to daily life, we must concretize and implement them while creating exemplary models of unyielding struggle, opposing negligence, and overcoming obstacles. This is an important process which requires the intelligence and impetus of all individuals and collectives. The process will be strengthened if we can motivate all people to participate voluntarily, because the human being is the decisive factor for its success. To motivate the people we must resort to democratizing all party activities, state management, and social life. Various echelons of leading party organizations must respect and effectively carry out the principle of collective leadership. We must not worry about differing views in party activities because if we can discuss and frankly analyze them in a scientific and objective manner, we will find a just cause. If we still cling to indulgence, pretense, reluctance, and uncertainty with regard to what is right and wrong, then we are likely to neglect the implementation of the adopted resolutions. This is dangerous and must be denounced and promptly overcome.

Organizing various referendums to collect ideas from party cadres and members, scientists, and specialists of various sectors on draft plans, policies, and positions is necessary and useful for leadership. We must listen to broad viewpoints of the masses to solve various issues in our national policy. At organizations and units, various work programs, regulations, and policies must be discussed and disseminated to cadres, workers, and personnel. In cadre-related tasks, surveying, consulting, and voting will help us carry out classification and promotion work more accurately, while avoiding coercion.

Criticism and self-criticism is a form of democratic activity which should be carried out from the lower to higher levels. The struggle to democratize party and social activities to implement collective mastery at grass-roots units should be combined with the struggle to renovate the socioeconomic management mechanism, especially at the grass-roots level, and the current struggle against negativism.

Our entire leadership and management and all sectors and echelons must struggle resolutely to eliminate such phenomena as violation of democracy, arbitrariness, usurpation, oppression, or democracy in form only. Broadening democracy is a basis for strengthening discipline and regulations.

Public Health Ministry Responds to N.V.L. Series
BK190939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 17 Aug 87

[Text] Responding to Comrade N.V.L.'s feature, Things That Must Be Done Immediately, the Ministry of Public Health has set forth the following tasks for its personnel to carry out:

All cadres and personnel of the public health service must respond to Comrade N.V.L.'s series, Things That Must Be Done Immediately, by detecting negative cases and unresolved issues in their units so that these problems can be promptly settled with the spirit of telling the whole truth. All units must constantly keep themselves informed of what is being reported on the radio and in the press so as to be able to detect negative incidents in their units, if any. Unit chiefs are responsible for handling negative cases in their units and for providing answers on the radio or in the press for everyone's information within 7 to 15 days.

Negative cases involving unit chiefs are to be handled by higher echelons directly responsible for the management of those units. Negative incidents involving bureau chiefs are to be handled by the party committee echelons and administrations of provinces, municipalities, and special zones. Regarding issues related to scientific and technological developments, the ministry will provide solutions and clarifications following joint working sessions with the localities concerned. Negative cases involving leading cadres and personnel under the ministry's management at various units directly subordinate to the ministry are to be handled by the ministry itself. The ministry's office must promptly report to the ministry's leading officials all letters of denunciations and negativism-related information for timely action.

Officials in charge of grass-roots units must closely watch the investigation results and antinegativism action in accordance with the policy of the Council of Ministers

and the instructions of the party Central Committee Secretariat regarding timely, appropriate action against violations of the law. Measures must be taken against cadres involved in theft of medicine, production and distribution of counterfeit drugs, bribe taking, and lack of a sense of responsibility while providing medical care and treatment.

Besides, it is necessary to initiate an antinegativism emulation movement and to show appreciation for any work done well. In this way, everyone will feel encouraged to display a more positive attitude and achieve better work performance. Attention must be paid to caring for the livelihood of cadres, workers, and civil servants and to making proper arrangements for receiving the people. Regular inspection must be carried out to ensure that everything goes well. It is necessary to strictly prohibit the practice of condoning wrongdoers and retaliating against critics.

All units are dutybound to create every condition for the mass media and legal organs to probe into or clarify negative cases and must not stand in the way of their investigations. All units must take the initiative to review their present work agenda and pick out those tasks that must be done immediately. In this way, they can effect a breakthrough and ensure good work performance for the public health service.

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